THE BRIBERY QUEST.

Newspaper Men Testify Before the Senate Committee.

"HOLLAND" GIVES NAMES.

He Tells Who Told Him That the Sugar Trust Had Made Contributions-Other Testimony.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The Senatorial Bribery Committee this morning took up the Sugar Trust feature of its investigation. It was decided to do this after a long discussion among the members of the committee, and the first witness called was E. J. Edwards, better known as "Holland," the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. It was Mr. Edwards who made the original allegation that a deal had been entered into between the members of the Sugar Trust and certain Democratic senators by which the Trust was to be provided for more liberally. Edwards was questioned particularly with reference to his statement in the Press that Secretary Carlisle had participated in a conference where the sugar schedule was amended at the demand of the Sugar Trust, and that the Trust had contributed to the Democratic campaign fund in consideration of a promise that its interests should be protected. He gave some general informa-tion on these points, but refused to give the sources of his information. His testi-mony in the main consisted in a repeti-tion of the statements he had made in the Press, with sositive assertions that he had the best authority for making NAMES FINALLY GIVEN.

Mr. Edwards finally gave to the commit-tee the names of the persons who had told him that the Sugar Trust had contributed to the Democratic campaign fund; but the committee failed signally at the afternoon session in an endeavor to obtain from him the name of his in-formant about the alleged se-called Carlisle conference, Mr. Edwards said he would not disclose this gentleman's name would not disclose this gentleman's name until he was compelled to do so, and Sena-tor Allen told him he could not plead privilege except on the ground that his disclosure would tend to incriminate him-self. Mr. Edwards therefore asked that s examination be suspended until be suid consult his counsel, Judge Ditten-befer, of New York, and the committee lowed him to go for that purpose.

When he came again, later in the day, he brought with him his counsel, Judge Dittenhoefer, of New York, and said that by the latter's advice he declined to give the names of his informants.

The next witness was John S. Shriver,

The next witness was John S. Shriver, the Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express. He was examined in regard to a dispatch which appeared in his paper on May 19th, in which he stated that a prominent wire manufacturer, who came to Washington to endeavor to gain a hearing before the Senate Fance Committee, had overheard a conference carried on in a room at his hotel between senators and Sugar-Trust magnates, whose voices he recognized. In magnates, whose voices he recognized. In the course of this conference the wire man overheard a demand made on the senators that the trust must be cared for or the Wilson bill would be killed. Schriver acknowledged that he had writ-ten the dispatch, but declined to give any names. He said the wire man had told the story to a correspondent hames. He said the wire man had told the story to a congressman, and that the latter had told Schriver and another correspondent, but that the Congressman, while he gave him the story for publication, did not wish to be brought into the scandal or be called upon to testify, and had made the witness promise not to reveal his name.

to reveal his name.

The last witness was Harry Walker, the Washington correspondent of the New York Daily America. His attention was York Daily America. His attention was called to a dispatch from Washington in the Daily America last January in which it was stated that Congressman Bourke Cockran, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which was then engaged in making up the tariff bill, was the attorney for the Sugar Trust, and would endeavor to have a duty put on sugar, and furthermore that he would not vote for the bill if sugar were not sufficiently protected.

WALKER'S AUTHORITY.

Walker acknowledged that he was the uthor of the dispatch, and said that two members of the Ways and Means Com-mittee were his authority. Mr. Cockran, said the witness, came to see him about the allegations made, and in the explana-tion which the congressman made he gave Walker information on which he based a dispatch intimating that the President and a Cabinet officer had stated that the Democratic narty was under oblithat the Democratic party was under obligations to the Sugar Trust. Walker said that Cockran had told him that the President and a Cabinet officer had made this statement. Cockran did not mention the name of the Cabinet officer, but the witness said he subsequently ascertained that Carliele was meant.

Carlisle was meant.

Walker was also asked with reference
to a statement in another dispatch in
the Daily America that the Sugar Trust
had contributed \$10,000 to the Anti-Snapper campaign fund in New York State.
He answered that this information had
come to him through the man in charge
of that fund, to whom he had gone for
verification. In this dispatch Walker had
made a statement similar to that of made a statement similar to that of Schriver in the Mail and Express that Schriver in the Mail and Express that Democratic senators had been in consultation with members of the Sugar Trust at the Arlington, and had yielded to the demands of the Trust that sugar should be provided for in the tariff bill. The un-named Congressman had told the story to Shriver and himself at the same time.

Walker also declined to give the names of any of the persons connected with this latter episode. All of the witnessess examined to-day will be called to-morrow, and the committee will try to force them to give the names of their authorities. Judge Pittenhoefer, counsel for Edwards, will probably make an argument before the committee on this general ment before the committee on this mat

ECGS THEIR FAVORITE DIET.

Three Small Savages Indulge in a Very

Appetizing Free Lunch. Three little savages were playing in the rear of a stable off Massachusetts avenue. They were making mud pies, several dozen of which had been set out on pieces of board to bake in the sun. The eldest of the ragged trio, says the Washington Star, who might have seen seven winters and a highly-eccentric spring, suddenly remarked;

remarked;
"I wish dem was real pies!"
Small savage No. 2 expressed approval
of the sentiment, but No. 3 said he did

not care for pie.
"Eggs is what I like," he declared.
All three rubbed their stomachs at the mention of eggs, which were evidently a favorite article of diet with them.
"I ain't et a egg fer monfs," said No. 2,

sorrowfully. "Nor me," echoed No. 1.

"Nor me, neither," said No. 3.
At that moment a thought seemed to strike small savage No. 2. He lay down flat on his back, opened and shut his mouth like a fish several times in succession, sat up again, and remarked:
"Do youse fellers want some eggs?" ession, sat up again, and remarked:
"Do youse fellers want some eggs?"
"Betcherlife!" exclaimed his compan-

"I know where there's some," said No. 2,
"Easy!"

"Where?"
"In de yard back of de house on der corner. You see," explained small, savage No. 2, "de gate is allers locked, but there's a whole in de fence tig enough fer me to wriggle troo. Just out ob sight from de kitchen windeys is de hen-house. In de hen-house is an ole hen a-settin." She has twelve eggs under her, an' we

But s'pos'n we git cotched?" suggested No. 3. No. 2 eyed him contemptuously.

No. 2 eyed him contemptuously.

"You ain't got no spo'tin' blood," he said. "We ain't a-goin' to git cotched. Besides, youse fellers kin stay outside de fence while I swipe de eggs."

The proposition in this form was readily approach, and presently the three conspirators might have been seen stealthily approaching the hole in the fence referred to in the plan of attack suggested by small savage No. 2. The latter made his way through the opening, while the others waited anxiously outside. They watched him until he entered the hen-house, and presently there ensued such an alarming squawking that they were much inclined to take to their heels. But they stood their ground, and a moment later the leader of the oredatory excedition emerged

from the chicken-house, carrying in his hand his hat filled with eggs. He passed them out through the hole in the fence, and followed them as quickly as possible. Then all three scampered away.

When they had reached the accustomed play-ground, in the rear of the stable, small savage No. 2 assumed the direction of culinary preparations. To begin with, he procured a large tin can, much battered, but yet available for his purpose: No. 1 was ordered to pick up bits of wood, while No. 3 was fortunately able to contribute a match. A neighboring hydrant furnished the necessary water. So presently a bonfire was set going, with a can full of bolling water on it. The eggs were soon cooked and eaten.

That the feast was greatly enjoyed goes without saying. Very likely it would not have been so thoroughly appreciated by more exacting relates, inasmuch as the That the feast was greatly enjoyed goes without saying. Very likely it would not have been so thoroughly appreciated by more exacting palates, inasmuch as the eggs had been undergoing the process of incubation for nine days. But it did not occur to any of the three small savages to indulge a hypercriticism, which, under the circumstances, would have been absurd.

Fortunately for their appetites, they were not aware that one of the maids

were not aware that one of the maids at the house on the corner had seen them from a second-story window as they ran away. The coincident fact of the disap-pearance of the eggs suggested their responsibility in the premises. A complaint addressed to their parents resulted in the application of discipline with a strap, which, while it could not restore the eggs, was calculated to discourage such depredations in future. This story, be it understood, is true in every particular—even to the age of the eggs.

CHRIST'S INDIVIDUAL CUP. A Clergyman Thinks That the Saviour Probably Used One at Communion. (Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.)

The much-talked-of communion service in which the individual cup would play a conspicuous part, in Central Presbyterian church, was held Sunday morning. The communion-table stood upon the rostrum. the pulpit for the time being was dis-placed, and upon the table stood the unique trays, each holding sixty chalices. In front of the rostrum were two addi-tional tables. These held more trays. The Rev. Dr. Stebbins, amid the pro-

The Rev. Dr. Stebbins, amid the profoundest silence, took one of the traysand began speaking. He said:

"We have not the cup that our blessed Lord Jesus Christ had when He first instituted this sacred service. That cup has been lost, and no one knowth where it is. Though we have not the sacred vessel which touched the holy lips, yet we have the memorial that He left us, and we use the elements that He used. If we have not the cup from which Christ drank, neither had the disciples who sat around that first communion-table. Our Master, Christ, probably drank from an individual cup, and so did each of the apostles.

"It was the custom of the Orient to "It was the custom of the orient of use individual cups, and, as far as I know, we are only reviving the practice established by Christ himself.
"I know many of you come to-day knowing that there is to be a change.

knowing that there is to be a change. Yes, we are altering the method of distributing the wine. From this time on we shall use the individual cup. We are warranted in making the change; even Christ, our Lord, set the historic precedent, and, therefore, we are following in His footsteps. The primitive Church, if I am to correctly understand the custom of those times, also used the individual cup, so that we have abundant proof that the change now about to be initiated has the sanction of Christ, and of those who immediately succeeded him. "Then, from a medical and sanitary point of view, this innovation is justly warranted. We are bound to walk in the light, whether it be in medicine, science, philosophy, or the aris. Both medical light, whether it be in medicine, science, philosophy, or the arts. Both medical and scientific dictum have sanctioned the change as one calculated to minimize the possibility of dangerous consequences that were prevalent heretofore.

"There will be no breverence. The same dignity and solemnity which has previously marked the symbolic service will continue by the future."

will continue in the future."

The reverend preacher then thanked one of the church members for having given the money to buy the communion outfit, and the elder who had designed and constructed the cups and trays. This short explanation over, the elders were given the trays, and they passed them from pew to pew, each communicant taking a small cup. After the wine had been tasted the cup was placed in a little brass ring which was fastened inside of the sent.

elders to leave the platform, distribute the wine, and return again. This is about gobiet was in use. Altogether there were 2,040 cups half filled with wine, and there were about this number of people present.

ELEPHANT TOBE WAS HANGED.

Two Other Elephants Were Made to Play the Part of Executioners.

"According to the accounts in Saturday's newspapers, Tip, the big elephant of the Central Park menagerie, in New of the Central Park menagerie, in New York, suffered for ten long hours from the poison administered before death relieved him," said Walstein Root, at the National Hotel, on Saturday, says the Washington Post. "It seems to me that those who had the killing of the victous elephant in charge made a brutal botch of it. Last winter I saw an elephant executed in Peru, Ind, and it was as neatly done as could be. This animal's name was Tobe, and he was the most formidable hrute ever brought to this country. He was a monster in size, weighing fully 8,000 pounds, and was thoroughly bad—a rogue in every sense.

"He had been owned by the proprietors of several shows. Forepaugh had him, then Seils Brothers, and at the time he was killed he belonged to the Wallace circus, which wintered in Peru, Ind. Wallace tried to conquer him, but every day Tobe became more and more vicious. Keeper after keeper failed in the effort to break his indomitable spirit.

"At last, Wallace said one final effort to bring Tobe to terms should be made, and that if the attempt did not succeed he should be killed without further ado. He had always been kept chained, and by hard work, additional chains were placed upon him, so that all four of his legs were fastened with pulley chains to posts.

"Then the punishment commenced. He York, suffered for ten long hours from

was prodded unmercifully about the head and ears with pitchforks and spears. This treatment usually subdues a vicious elephant. Tobe, however, stood like the old warrior that he was, and not a groan or cry escaped him to betray the pain he was suffering. When the prodding ceased the unconquered monster gave vent to wild and awful trumpetings of

rage.
"It was evident that the only thing to do was to kill him, so two big sets of harness were made from heavy rope and fitted to Diamond and Prince, elephant enemies of Tobe, with whom he had fought many a battle. A site noise of strong rope was, with great difficulty, passed over the vicious brute's head and around his neck and attached by

pulleys to the harness of the other two animals.

"When everything was in readiness the two elephant executioners were "started in opposite directions and vigorusly prodied with spears.

"The ropes creaked and drew tight about old Tobe's neck. One desperate lunge forward, a half-choked scream of rage, and the huge terror fell. He became unconscious in 30 seconds, and at the end of 5 minutes and 28 seconds his pulse had ceased to beat. The victor of a hundred fights and a brute unconquered by man, was dead. There was scarcely a struggle, and no pain.

"Many persons witnessed the execution, and pronounced it a wonderful piece of work. There was no danger of poisoned saliva, as in the New York execution, and the doctors who performed the autopsy were not obliged to work in poison-saturated flesh.

"Tobe was what is known as a 'rogue.' In their native but see drives a see.

In their native state they do not stay with their herd, but are driven away from it, and take to the jungle by themselves, where they wage war against the entire animal kingdom. Tobe had been in captivity a long time, and had killed several elephant-keepers."

Cautious About Green Things.

Cautions About Green Things.

(Detroit Free Press.)

The man from Tamarack Valley had tucked the napkin under his collar-band and was looking around the restaurant, when the waiter assailed him:

"Soup, sir?" inquired that functionary.

"What sort?"

"Green turtle, slr."

"Um—any other kind?"

"No, sir."

"Well, bring it along, and I'll see about

"No, sir."
"Well, bring it along, and I'll see about it. Summer is coming on, and a man's got to be particular about eatin' too many green things. Sure you ain't got none that's ripe?"

(Detroit Tribune.)

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Protest at Nashville Against Refusal to Consider Union.

SMITH HERESY CASE

It Is Formally Opened at Saratoga-Charges Against the Professor-Sadle Means Matter.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 24.-The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church upon reassembling today received the report of the Committee on Narrative. This report, which is a very encouraging one, says there is a steady growth in the churches. The vote on the organic union matter taken yesterday was corrected, and found to beayes, 67; nays, 91. A formal protest was offered by Dr. Elwanger and others against the action of the assembly yesterday in refusing to appoint a committee on organic union. The protest will be answered by a committee to be appointed for that purpose.

The report of the Committee on Licensure was taken up, and Dr. Converse held the floor in favor of the majority report, when the assembly adjourned for the morning

he morning.
The Moderator announced the following committee to answer the protest of the morning: Revs. George Summy and Eu-gene Daniel, and Elder White, of South

discussion of the licensure report The discussion of the licensure report was then resumed by Dr. Converse in favor of the majority report. Dr. Story followed, and argued for the adoption of the minority report, which would harmonize divergent views.

Dr. McPheeters argued that it was necessary to maintain a high standard of scholarship in the Church, and there should be a change in the law of licensure, and that the matter should it some

should be a change in the law of Reensure, and that the matter should if some way be submitted to the presbyteries. The question would not down, and the existing laws should be changed. Dr. Daniel said the Church had a definite doctrine as to the call to the ministry, and the question to be settled was: Was the called of God to preach the Gospel? He arrand in favor of the Mecklenburg the called of God to preach the Gospei? He argued in favor of the Mecklenburg paper. Dr. McCutcheon said the question was how to bring the law and the practice under the law together. It could and should be done, and the presbyteries should exercise their power.

Dr. Rosebro wanted both reports, and offered an amendment harmonizing them. Dr. Converse gave notice that if the minority was defeated he would move to adopt Brother Rosebro's amendment. A yote was taken on the minority report,

vote was taken on the minority report and it was rejected. The majority report was then adopted. Dr. Converse moved that the language of the Mecklenburg overture be sent down to the presby-teries. Dr. Harrison opposed the motion, and it was referred to a committee com-posed of Drs. McCutcheon, Rosebro, and Lyttle.

Means case to-night, and a recess wa taken until 8 P. M.

EDUCATION. The Committee on Education reported that 242 candidates had been admitted; that the total receipts had been over \$30,000; that the \$4,000 debt be paid as soon as possible; that not more than \$100 be allowpossible, that hot more than the beautiful of the conditioned on ability to pay and not be considered a debt; that \$20,000 be raised next year to be apportioned among the

presbyteries undertake the education of special candidates for the ministry. Lengthy recommendations were made as to the general supervision of candidates during their collegiate course. The report

logical Seminaries showed that these in-stitutions were all in good condition, and it was recommended that the seminary course be extended to four years, with six months' study. The report was dock

eted.

The report of the Committee on Narratives showed that seventy-two narra-tives had come into their hands; that there seems to be a steady growth in over seven. The report further says that the committee is fearful from the tone of these narratives that the Pres-byteries are in danger of teaching that special outpouring of the Holy Ghost is only in proportion as there are acces-sions to the churches. Your committee is fearful that this greed for more members is a dangerous menace to the truth, and would respectfully remind the churches that the true prosperity of the church does not consist in the mere ag-gregate of the roll, but in the purity

of the Gospel preached.

The only complaints uttered as to laxity refer to riding on street-cars on Sunday, and the reading of Sunday news-Sunday, and the reading of sunday news-papers. Presbyteries seem to be almost entirely free from intemperance, wild-ness and questionable amusements. Fam-ily worship is sadly neglected, and Sab-bath-school instruction has almost entirely ursurped the place of parental fidelity.

The Northern Assembly.

SARATOGA, May 24.-In the Presby-

LONDON, May 24.-The Queen's birth day was celebrated here by the ringing of bells and the firing of a royal salute of twenty-one guns at Windsor. Flags were displayed from the towers of the castle and the streets and houses were decorate

Cleveland at Home Again.
WASHINGTON, D.C., May 24.—The
President, accompanied by Secretaries
Carlisle and Gresham, and Captain Robley
Evans, of the Lighthouse Board, arrived at Rich's wharf on the lighthouse tender Violet at II:15 A. M.

"LO" TO BE CIVILIZED.

He Views Chicago on His Way to the Effete East With Buffalo Bill, (Chicago Times.)

"Lo" was in town yesterday-100 and odd of him. He had his untutored mind along with him, occupying it most of the

ime with cigarette-smoking. The poor Indian was on his way East The poor Indian was on his way East to assuage his poverty at the rate of from \$25 to \$85 per month and "found." Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at Brooklyn is his destination Colonel Cody and Major Salisbury intend to have 20) warriors in their Long Island show, and those that went through yesteriay were the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arrapahoe contingents, under the charge of W. O. Snyder, who has handled Indians for Buffalo Bill ever since the latter went into the show business.

There were some pretty husky Indians in the lot, too. There was William Spotted Tail, son of the celebrated old chief of the same name. He bears a striking resemblance to his father. This is the first time he has ever travelled on a railroad train since he was taken to the

Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., when he was a boy. He only remained at the school one day. Then he escaped and made his way back to the old Spotted Tail reservation for the distinct purpose of killing the man wao assassinated his father.

William Spotted Tail wears a neglige the shirt and a blue machine wars a neglige.

his father.

William Spotted Tall wears a negligo shirt and a blue necktie; also a breech-clout and blanket. His moccasins were beaded in a beautiful color scheme of pale blue. He wears his black hair long and highly ornamented with feathers. On his breast, suspended from his neck by a buckskin thong, he wore a huge silver medal that was presented to his father by General Grant. As he sat in the waiting-room at Polk-street station smoking eigarettes, William Spotted Tall was a fine exhibit of that native dignity and gravity which you read about in Cooper's gravity which you read about in Cooper's

novels.

The heap biggest Indians in the aggregation were No Neck, Yankton Charley or Plenty Wolves, and Rocky Hear, These three are the head chiefs of the three tribes represented—the Sioux, the Cheyennes, and the Arrapahoes. No Neck and Yankton Charley called on General Miles at his request. They were accomand Yankton Charley called on General Miles at his request. They were accompanied by the chief interpreter, John Shangran. No Neek is accompanied by his wife, White Buffalo Cow, and their adopted child, Johnny Burke No Neck Johnny Burke No Neck was picked up as a papoose on the battle-field right after the battle of Wounded Knee. Chief No Neck adopted him, and the name of Johnny Burke was given him in compliment to Major Burke, whom everybody knows.

Some of the other Indians who composed Mr. Snyder's band are S Bear, Little Welf, Iron Shell, Back Plenty of Horses, No Water

Back Plenty of Horses, No Water, Little Bear, Keepa the Mountains, High Bear, Charging Crow, Flat Iron, Sees Red, Feather, Black Heart, Hand, and Hairy Shirt. A few of them have been with Buffalo Bill before, but to most of them it is an entirely new experiment.

Flat Iron is 75 years old, lithe and agile as a youth, and a noted "crier" among the Ogalalla Sioux. Standing Bear, a old aborigine sinner of 59 winters, displayed with a good deal of savage pride a "scalp-shirt" he had just finished. Barring the buckskin and the beads in the shirt, it is composed wholly of the scalps a "scalp-shirt" he had just finished. Bar-ring the buckskin and the beads in the shirt, it is composed wholly of the scalps which Standing Bear and the other mem-bers of his band have gathered in a long and fruitful life of violence. Major Jesse M. Lee, now on General Miles's staff, but who used to be the In-dian agent, at Spotted Tail and Rosebud agencies, came down to the station to

and Rosebud agencies. Only Indians of of bond that they will return Colone Cody gave a \$40,000 bond for this con-signment. They came from Rushville, S. D., over the Northwestern road, in two signment. They came from Rusavine, S. D., over the Northwestern road, in two passenger-coaches. They arrived at 8.15 o'clock yesterday morning, and were transferred in busses to the Polk-street station, and left at 3 o'clock over the Wabash. They were accompanied by Mr. Jagoe, travelling-passenger-agent for the West Shore road. When they reach New York they will be met by Colonel Cody and those new English mail-coaches he has just imported to put on that pleasure route between Sherichan, Wyo., and Yellowstone Park. In these the painted savages will be driven down Broadway and across the Brooklyn bridge to the show-grounds.

The bagage of the entire party was extremely limited. Most of them wore blankets and breech clouts. They will come back six months from now wearing loud-checked trousers, turned up at the

come back six morths from how weather loud-checked trousers, turned up at the bottom, and silk hats. No extra baggage-cars were necessary on their train yesterday. It will take at least two extra ones to bring back their trunks and hatboxes. Thus does the untutored savage take on the veneer of civilization.

HE BARKED TOO SOON.

Dog That Had Sounded an Alarm Be fore It Was Wanted.

(Detroit Free Press.) A boy was going up Third street with rope over his shoulder and a dog at the far end of it, when a pedestrian halted him and inquired:

"Boy, do you know you're choking that "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply, "but

he's hanging back on me."
"He is evid attly afraid of you."
"Yes, sir." Doesn't want to go home with you?"

wallopin' when I get him there.'

along here, or I'll pull yer head off!"
"You seem to be a very heartless boy,
observed the pedestrian as he stoope
down to give the dog a pat. "Taint me, but dad."
"What's your father got against a little innocent dog like this?"
"House got afire the other night and he barked and woke everybody up too

git \$2,000 insurance on the furniture. Dad's got it in fur him, and if you pass this way this afternoon you'll likely see a dead dog lyin' on the corner."

NATURAL SCENERY.

The Man Had Seen Some, But It Wasn't Really Grand. (Pittsburg Post.)

We were speeding along past the varied mountain scenery of Kentucky, when the man in the seat ahead of me muttered:

gex-Moderator Craig announced the recelpt of advices from Nashville to the
effect that the Southern Church, by
a vote of 34 to 63, had declined to appoint a
committee of conference on reunion with
the Northern Church.

The Smith heresy case was the order of
business for the day, and it was promptly
begun and occupied the entire day. Pellowing are the charges on which Mt.
Smith is being tried:

First, The Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America charges the
Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., being a minister in said Church, and a
member of the Presbytery of Cincinnati,
with teaching in a pamphlet entitled
"Bibleal Scholarship and Inspiration of
Contrary to a fundamental doctrine of the
Word of God and the Confession of Faith,
Word of God and the Confession of Faith
Second. The Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America charges in
that the Holy Spirit did not so control the inspired writers in their
composition of the Holy Scriptures
as to make their utterances absolutely truthful—1, e., free from cror
when interpreted in their natural and intended sense. (The above charge is supported by eleven specifications,
each of the Holy Scriptures are not an inspired and
infailfible root of faith and practice, with
denying in fact their inspiration in the
sense in which inspiration is attributed
to the Holy Scriptures by the Holy Scriptures themselves, and by the Confession of
Faith.

Queen Victoria's Birthday.

We were speeding along past the varied
mountain scenery of Kentucky, when the
man in the scat ahead of me muttered;
"The Supposition of the tentire day. Pellowing and "Gosh, all fish-hooks"
The speak and "Gosh, all fish-hooks"
The speak and "Gosh, all fish-hooks"
The supposition in the
school of America charges the
Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., a
minister in said Church, and a member
of the Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America charges the
Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., a
minister in said Church, and a member
of the Presbyterian Church in the
United Stat

Perfumes and Ritual.

(Nineteenth Century.)

The use of incense in the early Christian Church would appear at first to have met with strong opposition, and in the contradictory statements of the early fathers we see the traces of a warm controversy. That enthusiastic archaeologists, Didron, in his "Annales Archeologiques," has collected a wealth of information bearing on the use of perfumes in the different Christian rituals. Writing as a pious mediaevalist, he contrasts the pagan abuse of perfumes, ministering to their wiidest orgies, with their more spiritual and refined employment in the service of the church.

Certainly at no time has the cult of perfumes been carried to a higher point than that reached by the wealthy Romans of the Empire; witness the important part that they play in the anecdotes of feasting and "fast" life which we find scattered through the pages of Apuletus, Petronius, Anthenaeus, and Lucian.

In his "Banquet" Athenaeus quotes an authority who recommends "that the legs should be washed with an Egyptian perfume taken from a box of gold, the mouth and the breast with a liquor made from dates, the arms with mint, the eyebrows and hair with marjoram, the knees and the neck with thyme." In these debauches da l'odorat the very vessels from which they drank, brought at great expense from Egypt, were manufactured from perfumed clay, and fired in a kiin heated with aromatics. These were the sented cups from which they drank, brought at great expense from Egypt, were manufactured from perfumed clay, and fired in a kiin heated with aromatics. These were the sented cups from which they drank brought at great expense from Egypt, were manufactured from perfumed clay, and fired in a kiin heated with aromatics. These were the sented cups from which the courtesans drank a syrup composed of pepper, myrrh, and Egyptian perfume.

It was a natural revolt against such practices that led Tertuilian, and in later days St. Augustin, to inveigh against the use of incense between the finger and thumb, and scatter

COMPLIMENTS TO AMERICA.

"The United States and Britain One Heaven's Act of Parliament and by Fact."

Admiral Erben, Captain Mahan, and the other officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, was given at St. James Hall this evening. Lord George Hamilton, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, presided. Rear-Admiral Erben sat on his left and United States Ambassador Bayard on his right. Captain Mahan was separated from Mr. Bayard by Admiral Hornby. The walls of the hall and the balus

LONDON, May 24.-The dinner to Rear-

trades were draped with the colors of the United States and Great Britain. Above the orchestra was the inscription, "Blood is thicker than water." The band of the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines played during the dinner, and between the toasts. The first piece was "Hall, Columbia," and the last "The Star Spangled Banner." At the place of guest was a souvenir book, con g the portraits of the chief guests and with these verses on the illuminated

When love unites, wide space divides

And hands may clasp across the spread-

ing main."

After reading letters of regret from Lord Rosebery, Lord Northbrook, and others, Lord George Hamilton proposed toasts to the Queen and President Clevetoasts to the Queen and President Cleve-land. Of the Queen he said: "During her long reign she has exhibited those rare qualities which have made her occu-pancy of the throne the ideal of constitu-tional monarchy, and nowhere has the fact been recognized more generally than on the other side of the Atlantic." (Cheers.) Of President Cleveland he said: "Mr. Cleveland is a man of pre-eminent ability and character. His fellow-citizens have recognized this fact in twice electing him to the highest post in the United him to the highest post in the United States. His sobriety of language and uxity of purpose have excited as much admiration on this side of the Atlantic at on the other." (Cheers.) "May the sub-jects of both drink this toast: "Long may ir influence continue to sway the na

COMPLIMENT TO BAYARD.

In proposing a toast to the United States, the chairman paid a high compli-ment to Minister Bayard, and said: "I connect this toast with the sentiment of a great Englishman, now departed, who said: 'England and the United States are not two nations, but one, for they are bound together by Heaven's act of par-liament and the everlasting law of nature (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk standing, and amid expressions of great enthusiasm. Ambassador Bayard, in responding to it. expressed gratitude at the mann-which the toast had been received.

which the toast had been received.

The American officers were received by a committee consisting, among others, of Lord George Hamilton, Admiral E. H. Seymour, Lord Brassey, Viscount Galway, the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke of Leeds, and Lords Methurn, Hood, and Nanier. and Napier.
At Mr. Bayard's left sat Lord George Hamilton, the chairman. Next sat Admiral Erben, Lord Roberts, the Earl of Darnley, Viscount Sidmouth, and Lorls Hood, Brassey, and Aleester (formerly

Admiral Seymour). On the right sat the Earl of Carlisle, Captain Mahan, Admiral Hornby, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Four tables extending the whole length of the hall at right angles to the principal table accommodated the other guests, numbering 300. These included the officers of the Chicago, Colonels Gor-don, Kane, and Ludlow; General Viel, General Patrick Collins, the United States Consul-General; Major Campbell Kane, F. B. Blake, formerly of the American navy: Messrs. Roosevelt, Anderson, Sowles, and Brison, of the United States Embassy; the English admirals, Com-merell, Blair, Philimore, Hopkins, Bridge, Lorraine, Robinson, Morant, Kerr, Fan-Church, Deraman, Cleveland, Northland, and McClintock; Generals Grant, Goode-nough, and Chesney, Lord Napler, Sir, Donald Currie, Conan Doyle, Lord, Linden, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Lord Wolverton, Sir Charles Dilke, and Sir George Baden Powell. Both inside the hall and glong the ap-

proaches large numbers of blue-jackets and Royal Marine light infantry were on

SOLD A PICTURE AT LAST. Artist Alexander Then Bought Poison

and Whiskey, and Died. Henry Alexander, a young Hebrew artist, who came to this city from San Francisco about a year ago, committed suicide on Tuesday, says the New York

suincide on Tuesday, says the New York
Sun, in a room at the Oriental Hotel.
Thirty-ninth street and Broadway. Until
dispossessed a few days ago he lived in
his studio, on the top floor of the artists'
building at 51 west Ninth street. He
studied his art in his native city under
Virgil Williams and Toby Rosenthal. In
1879 he went to Munich, where he studied
under Raupp and Lefts. After remaining
abroad for three years he returned to San
Francisco, where he made a specialty of
painting Chinese and Japanese interiors.
He was considered a careful worker, and
his pictures sold regularly.

This continued for a while after his arrival here. In a recent exhibition at the
Academy of Design he had a picture showing a study of Roman glass in the Metropolitan Museum. Gradually, however, the
sale of his paintings became less. He began to dress shabbily, and borrowed small
sums from his fellow-artists. As the
money was not repaid the lending finally
ceased. He sometimes spent a whole day
without eating. The rent for the studio
fell behind until the agent sent a notice
that, unless the money was paid, he
would have to leave. To make matters
worse, In his despair Alexander spent
what little money he sot in drinking.

Four months ago he began a large painting of a scene in the Hebrew Orphan
Asylum. Those who saw it said that it
would be a masterpiece. Through all his
hardships the artist worked on it industriously. The picture showed the reception-office of the asylum. In the foreground a man was stated at a deak, over
which hung a picture of Jesse Selsman.
Near the desk stood a woman dressed in
black holding by the hand a little child.
In the rear of the office an open door
showed the dornitory beyond. Just inside the door was the figure of a boy, who
was watching the woman sand the child.
In the rear of the office an open door
showed the dermitory beyond has visible
a white statue of charity, the figure
bathed in a flood of sunlight.

A few days ago, when Alexander reached the top of the narrow stairs whi

liberally for the following twenty-four hours.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a servant who was passing the door heard him breathing hoarsely. When the door was broken in the artist was unconscious on the bed. On a table near by were two half-empty whiskey bottles and a flask which had contained oxalic acid. Two doctors were hastily summoned, but in spite of their efforts to save him the man died half an hour later without regaining consciousness.

His body was removed to Winterbottom's Sixth-avenue undertaking establishment, and the police sent word of his death to San Francisco. A man who went to see the body yesterday said he had known Alexander in California. He was rich then, and had everything he wanted.

CAUGHT THE FOX BY HAND. First He Got the Brush as the Fox Went Between His Legs. A large red fox poked his nose around the corner of Court street and Atlantic avenue early in the morning recently, and carefully surveyed that almost deserted thoroughfare. A milk-wagon rattled

across the street on the block above, and an inebriated all-nighter came down the all inebriated all-nighter came down the sidewalk, tacking from curbstone to wall. When the wagon had passed the fox in a leisurely way trotted down Atlantic avenue toward the inebriate, who caught appears to fine and, with a yell of terror, stumbled to the nearest electric-light pole and endeavored to climb it.

This set Reynard off in a fright. Straight down Atlantic avenue he went, dedged down Atlantic avenue he went, dedged down Atlantic avenue he went, dedged down Atlantic avenue he went, foliaged for the the next cross street, and pointed for the heavy cross street, and pointed for the the next cross street, and pointed for the heavy entry. The cart driver, seeing him go, ferry. The first him go, ferry. The cart driver, seeing him go, ferry. The first him go, ferry. The first him go, ferry. The first him go, ferry.

weres in full cry.

"HI, young feller," they yelled at him.

"Stop hlm." "Head him off." "Kick him. "Look out, he'll bite you." "Catch him by the tail." "Nail him with a brick."

Mr. Dolan calmly spat on his hands and waited. The fox observed him and swerved to the right. Mr. Dolan swerved in the same direction. The fox, with a sudden jump, went between his legs, bringing him to earth with great force, but Mr. Dolan's outstretched fingers felt something long and bushy, and he seized it. There was a yelp of pain, a turning and twisting of the for's lithe body, and the young man found himself in an attitude of devotion, regarding earnestly a handful of hairs from the animal's brush, Being a determined individual, Dolan arose and joined in the chase, and being swift of foot he soon distanced the other pursuers.

Down the avenue to the ferry the hunt

swift of foot he soon distanced the other pursuers.

Down the avenue to the ferry the hunt thundered, and there the fox turned and ran down the pier of Dow's storage company until he reached the end. Dolan was close after him. The fox now found himself between the devil, as personified by Mr. Dolan and the deep sea, represented by the East River.

One glance at the water was enough for Reynard. He turned and jumped for Dolan, who made a pass at him. Things were all mixed up for a minute, and when the remainder of the hunt straggled in the fox was held tightly under Dolan's arm, and Dolan's right hand was bleeding profusely where he had torn it loose from Keynard's sharp teeth. There were cheers of congratulation for the captor as he walked back to Atlantic avenue with his prisoner.

prisoner.

"The beast has got a collar on," said Mr. Dolan in explanation. "He's likely a pet in some swell's house. I'm going to take him home and keep him till somebody comes after him."

Den he departed with the fox. But he omitted to mention where his home was.

ARCENTEUIL'S HOLY COAT.

A Celebrated Relie to Which Pilgrimages Are Now Being Made in France. (New York Herald.)
The holy coat now being excoat now being exhibited at

Argenteuil, a small town to the northwest of Paris famous for its asparagus-beds and fig-trees, is declared to be the veritable scamless garment or tunic (sadin) which the Saviour were at the crueffxion. The story related concerning eruelfixion. The story related concerning it is briefly as follows: It was purchased by the disciples after the crucifixion and concealed in agchurch in Galatia. At the time of the Persian invasion of Asia Minor it was preserved from destruction by one Simeon, and by him handed over at Jaffa to St. Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine. Finally it was given by the Empress Irene to Charlemagne, who presented it about 500 A. D. to the Convent of Argenteuil, of which one of his daughters was abbess.

The actual condition of the famous is very imperfect. The whole of the sleeve is missing and a large piece been taken out of the same sale, tunic is about five feet long by three a half broad. It is hand-woven and r of camel's hair, very similar to the matias now worn by officiating properties.

THE RIVAL COAT OF TREVES at Treves. The rivalry between the champions of the two relies was settled for a time by an authoritative declaration that three garments were probably worn on this solemn occasion—a tunic near the skin, a robe, and a clock—and that Argenteuli was quite within its right in exhibiting one of them. In 1801, however, on the occasion, of the exhibition of the Treves coat, the controversy broke out again with renewed vigor. The Bishop of Versailles then sent representatives to Treves for the purpose of comparing the two treasures, and after comparison it was decided that both relica were genuine, but belonged to different years of Christ's existence. Treves, it is held, possesses one of the outer garments (the simba or chetoneth) worn by our Lord, but Argenteuli has the tunic which was worn next the body at the crucifixion and for which the Roman soldiers east lots.

Not Altogether Harmonious.

(Chleago Tribune.)
The choir was singing a new arrangement of the beautiful authem, "Consider the Lilies." The pure, sweet, voice of the

soprano rose clearly and distinctly in the They tot-of-old not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
Ny-y-ther do they spin.
She paused and the tenor took up the

Strain:

Nee-ee-ee-ther do they soin.
They toll not,
They toll not

olemn, red-haired young man, what worldly-looking eye and a voice like a fog-horn, broke in: fog-horn, broke in:
Nay-ay-ay-ayther do they spin.
They tol-oi-oil-oil not,
They toll not,
They toll not,
Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin.

Then the voices of the three were lifted ip in semi-chorus; Ny-y-y-ther Ny-y-ther Nea-ce-ee-ther Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin They tol-oi-oi-oil not, They toll not, Ny-y-ther Nex-ee-ee-ther Nay-ay-y-ther

Nee-ex-center Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin. "Brethren," said the gray-haired, old-"Brethren," said the gray-haired, had fashioned pastor, when the choir had finished, "we will begin the service of the morning by singing the familiar hymn; 'And Am I Yet Alive?' "

Chicago's Three Winds.

(Harper's Magazine for June.)
Chicago has three winds that blow upon it. One comes from the east, and the mind goes out to the coid gray-blue lake. One from the north, and men think of dilimitable spaces of pine lands and maple-clad ridges which load to the unknown deeps of the arctic woods.

But the third is the west or southwest wind, dry, magnetic, full of smeil of unmeasured miles of growing grain in summer, or ripening corn and wheat in air tumn. When it comes in winter the air tightters with incredible brilliancy. The snow dazzles and flames in the eyes; deep blue shadows everywhere stream like stains of ink. Sleigh-bells wrangle from carly morning till late at night, and every step is quick and alert.

But its greatest moment of domination is spring. The bitter gray wind of the east has held unchecked rule for days, giving place to its brother the north wind only at intervals, till some day in March the wind of the southwest begins to blow. Then the southwest begins to blow. Then the poor crawi out of their reeking hovels on the south and west sides to stand in the sun—the blessed sun—and felicitate themselves on being alive. Windows of sick-rooms are opened, the merry small boy goes to school without his tippet, and men lay off their long ulsters for their beaver coats. Caps give place to hats, and men and women pause to chat when they meet each other on the street. The open doors is the sign of the great change of wind.

When a Woman Will,

When a Woman Will,

(Puck.)

Mrs. Brown: I see that the "Daughters of the Revolution" refused to admit Mrs. Leightly to membership.

Mrs. Jones: Yes, but she intends to organize a rival society. If necessary to make it a success, she'll start another revolution.

"The devil's in the weather."
Says a writer. Like as not,
For in this we stand together.
It is now amazin' hot! (New York Herald.) "Lovers are all fools they say, Quite right, and as a rule. The wisest men are those who play Most frequently the fool.

matter.

The case is quite a complicated and those in possession of inforcalculated to throw light upon it a reticent. It is believed that a war has been issued for the person suspicion, but this could not be on the lookout for the person an of uttering the spurious checks, and at his home Monday morning safter he is supposed to have

THE WORTHLESS CHE were quietly notified, and linson has been at work

his track On Monday morning last horse and buggy.

one and the same p

ALL THREE ARE ALLE

Mr. Moore, when seen by a reporter last night, said he had that the officer was after the r the handwriting was le

largest. This was ca

WOMAN'S NEW TYRANNY.

The Girl on a Bicycle Makes Man Mone Helpless Still.

t may run down.
It is more to be dreaded than

REVIVING OBSOLETE LAWS

Statutes That Ought to Apply to Sturdy Beggars.

(Westminster Gazette) three young men were summo: Board of Guardians under the terly-forgotten statute of Georg

teriy-forgotten statute of George having neglected their health and themselves on the rates for the defendants being let off with gated penalty of fourteen days labor, has created widespread a ment.

Obsolete and forgotten laws have ever, frequently best exhauned e by ingenious people. Mr. Locky some curious instances, from will select the following: In 1861 we find tried at Westminster to recover a try of \$39, under a law of Elizabenius she had not attended any lized place of worship for a insulviously, and acquitted by a jury ground of fil-health.

In 1772 a vicar was fined file curate £5 for not having read in an old act against cursing and so an old act against curso The vicar, it appears, h curate, and the sons of

Having had innumerable requests for all parts of the country, we have to all parts of the country, we have and cluded to furnish Part 21 of Sights and in-scenes of the World of this Incompara-rry tip-ble work, and which will fittingly to-

up the series.

Nearly every one desires to have Saland Scenes of the World suitably bear and, to complete the work, a titlepaintroduction, and complete indexed to of contents are necessary. It has a been suggested that the World's Fabould be numbered among the Saland should be numbered among the Sahis and Scenes of the World, and that a cial appropriate bird's-eye views of greatest nineteenth century achieve should be included in its contents. If fore, we take picasure in annou-what Part Twenty-One will com-Title-Page, Introduction, Complete To of Contents, indexed, Bird's-Eye of the World's Fair, taken from an Date of the World's Fair, taken from the World's Fair of the of the grounds, including the fame a Midway Plaisance. Don't fail to get this most important part. It can be had now from the Dispatch office for 10 ceases.

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DOOK AND JOB WORK NEATL!